The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,666. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

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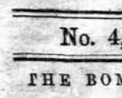
MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1259 Tons, W. Bagwoutch Pascoe, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE fast-sailing Bark ARISTIDES, Captain K. T. Jass, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
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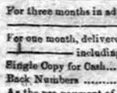
EXCURSION DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, GOA, CARWAR, CANNANORE, CALICUT AND COCHIN, AND BACK TO BOMBAY IN EIGHT DAYS.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, Captain KINNEIR, to the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th December 1863, returning on TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864.

Bombay departure	28th December	.....	at 6	P. M.
Calling at Rutnagherry	29th	„	about 1	„
Ditto Vingorla	29th	„	10	„
Ditto Goa	30th	„	5	A. M.
Ditto Carwar	30th	„	11	„
Ditto Cannanore	31st	„	4	P. M.
Ditto Calicut	31st	„	10	„
Arriving at Cochin	1st January	„	2	A. M.

Returning:—

From Cochin on	2nd January	..... at	6	A. M.
Calling at Calicut	2nd	„	5	P. M.
Ditto Cannanore	3rd	„	11	P. M.
Ditto Carwar	4th	„	5	A. M.
Ditto Goa	4th	„	11	A. M.
Ditto Vingorla	4th	„	2	A. M.
Ditto Rutnaghery	4th	„	12	P. M.
Arriving at Bombay	5th	„	6	P. M.

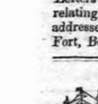
Rates of Passage Money.

	Single Journey.		Double Journey.	
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin.	Deck.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Rutnegherry ...	30	7	50	10
Ditto Vingorla	50	10	80	15
Ditto Goa	55	12	100	20
Ditto Carwar	60	15	100	20
Ditto Cannanore	75	17	130	30
Ditto Calicut	90	20	150	35
Ditto Cochin	100	25	150	40

The above rates for cabin passage include messing; but not wines or liquors, which may be had on board. Deck passengers are not victualled by the ships. Rates of freight for merchandize, specie, &c., as well as any other information that may be required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th December 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MATLA, (1,942 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain G. HUDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th December at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Offices,
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Saturday, the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship OTTAWA, 1,574 Tons and 200 H.P.,) Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Offices,
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office before noon on Monday the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Dorothy*, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

GEORGE S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Star of India* arrived (via Kurrachee) from London, are hereby requested to despatch boats to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1863. Agents, ship *Star of India*.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO SURVEYORS.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY wish to employ for the next three months (in this Presidency) four persons who have had experience in Levelling, and can furnish testimonials as to character and efficiency. Apply by letter, stating previous employment, and salary required to G. GORDON C.E., Post Office, Poona.

Notices.

MR. W. J. BENNETT is admitted a partner in our Firm, which is now composed of FRANCIS FERNANDES, WILLIAM JAMES BENNETT and JOSEPH BOCARRO.

Bombay, 16th December 1863. FRANCIS & Co.

WANTED ABOUT 250 TONS KENTLEDGE. Freight free to Liverpool. Apply to

SOUZA, PINTO & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN BUCK SPENCE, of Liverpool, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Bombay, 15th December 1863. COUPLAND & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 21st instant, the rate for the CONVEYANCE OF UNPRESSED COTTON will be increased from *sixteen to twelve* pies per Ton per mile.

W. C. PENSON, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 5th Dec., 1863

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Managing Agent of the above named Company, will receive Tenders up to the 20th December, for the supply of SMALL STORES required for the above Company for twelve months.

Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Small Stores," to be sent to the address of the undersigned, at the Company's Office, Lall Baugh, Parell, where printed lists of the Stores required to be supplied with form of Tender attached, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, and on which Form alone will tenders be considered.

The Company are not bound to accept the lowest nor any Tender. J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices Bombay, December 1863.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE.—Referring to the Advertisement of 12th November, of the issue of additional Shares of this Bank, I hereby give notice, that all Shares, the Calls, and Premiums on which are not paid before due date, will be absolutely forfeited.

As all the Banks will be closed from 29th instant, to 2nd proximo, all Calls and Premiums must be paid on or before 28th instant.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th December 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pending the payment of Premium and FIRST INSTALMENT on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES in terms of the Resolutions passed in London on 17th October, the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from this date to 31st December inclusive.

W. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1863.

NOTICE.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

AT a full Meeting of the Court of Directors held in London, on 17th October 1863, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st.—That, for the purposes of the Bank it is deemed by this Court necessary to increase the Capital of the Company to the sum of £750,000 by the creation of further capital to the extent of £250,000 in 10,000 shares of £25 each to be paid up in full as hereinafter mentioned, and (the requisite assent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having been obtained) that such further capital be created accordingly.

2nd.—That such shares be, and the same are hereby issued at a premium of £10 sterling per share (such premium to be added to the reserved fund of the Bank) and allotted at such premium to the shareholders appearing on the registers in London and Bombay, on the 30th day of November next, (two days previously to which the Registers are to be closed) in the proportion of one share for two existing shares held by them, and on or before the 31st of December next a written notice must be given to the Directors by the several shareholders, of their intention to accept such allotment, and the premium of £10, together with the first instalment of £5 per share must be paid, failing which acceptance and payment the allotment will become void.

3rd.—That the amount payable in respect of such shares be paid by the following instalments, viz., the premium of £10 and first instalment of £5 per share on the 31st December 1863, a further instalment of £7 10s. per share on the 1st July 1864, a further instalment of £2 10s. per share on the 1st January 1865, such payments to be made in London or Bombay according as the shares are respectively registered.

4th.—That in respect of the first instalment of the new capital, the proprietors be entitled to their proportion of the Bank's profits for the half year ending the 30th June 1864; in respect of the second instalment, for the half year ending 31st December 1864; and in respect of the third instalment for the half year ending 30th June 1865.

5th.—That shareholders shall have the option of prepaying the last instalments on the first of January or 1st July 1864, and be thereupon entitled to a dividend for the half year commencing from such day of payment.

6th.—That interest at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum shall be paid on the second and third instalments from the time they respectively become due until payment thereof.

7th.—That for any odd shares held by any proprietor on the 30th November next a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in a new share" will be issued on application at the Offices of the Bank in London or Bombay, and a provision is to be endorsed thereon that the same is not to be presented at the Bank together with a similar memorandum, on or before 31st December next, thereby entitling the holder of such two memorandums to one new share and on which day the premium and first instalment, in respect of such new share are to be paid otherwise the right to such share will become absolutely forfeited.

8th.—That all shares, not allotted as above provided for, are to be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Court.

9th.—That on payment of the first instalment of £5 per share the holder of each share shall sign such a Deed of accession to the Company's Deed of settlement as the Directors shall require and shall be thereupon registered as Shareholder.

By order of the Court of Directors,
D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager,

Separate Notices will be forwarded to all Shareholders on the Bombay Register.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, on Friday the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the despatch of the undermentioned business:—

1st.—Submission of the Directors' Report regarding the opening of the Association, and commencement of business.

2nd.—The election of one or two Auditors for the current year, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 5th December 1863. Secretary.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES is appointed to be held in the Hall of the Institution (entrance from Khotwadi) on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, commencing at half past three o'clock P.M. Several of the classes will be briefly examined, and a selection of exercises read.

JOHN WILSON, Convener.

Bombay, 19th December 1863.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION will take place on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 7½ P.M. on the Esplanade, the Hon'ble Michael Scott, Chairman of the Council and Vice-President of the Association will preside on the occasion. Members desirous of attending should intimate the same with the numbers and names of their guests on or before SATURDAY, the 19th instant to

A. H. CURTIS, Major, Director Rifle Association.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES ON THE 17TH DECEMBER 1863.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and following days at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of new Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, copper Bolts, Bunting of colours, copper sheathing Iron of sorts and sizes, chain cables, Nails Iron and copper, Paints Europe, of different descriptions Iron plates of various sizes, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid before the articles are cleared away.

The Purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

Further information can be ascertained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper, office, 2nd December 1863.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

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References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1865, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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By HENRY RUTTER,
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Maulmain River	1	0
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	0
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Paimyra Point to Chittagong	2	8
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mergui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyeu, Kamree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	8
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape, Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further Supplies of the following received per "Benares."

Haskoll's Railways in High Latitude, 2 vols. imperial 8vo. plates	Rs.	As 45 0
Bon Gaulher's Book of Ballads, sq. cl. gilt	6	0
Revd. Mr. Mercer's Psalter, larger edn	2	8
Do. do. do. smaller	1	8
Thesaurus of English Words &c. by P. Roget, crown 8vo.	6	12
Blaine's Rural sports, edited by J. Hupton, illustrated by Leech and others, 8vo	30	0
The Ingoldsby Legends, 12mo, cloth	3	12
Stuart Mill's Logic, 2 vols. 8vo cloth	18	0
Do. do. Political Economy, 2vols. 8vo. cloth	20	0
Mrs Wood's Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles	4	8
Soyer's Modern Housewife, crown 8vo. cloth	5	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, 12mo	3	0
Thomas Carlyle's Works, vols each	3	12
Enquire within upon everything	7	12
General Bounce, by Whyte Melville	3	12
Boccacio's Decameron. Bohn's edition	2	0
Captain Ballantyne's Guide to Examination for Captains	4	8
Trigonometrical Survey Maps of India, various numbers, cloth, in case, each	5	0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.		

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send an advance payment for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	As
The Family Prayer Book; or morning and evening Prayers for every day in the Year, &c. edited by Revd. R. Garbett and Revd. S. Martin	5	12
Mr. Wind and Madame Rain. By Paul de Musset	3	12
Forget—Me Not	1	8
Wheeler's Handbook on Cotton Cultivation, Madras	5	12
A Good Fight in the Battle of Life. A domestic tale founded on facts	5	12
A Book of the Passions. By G. P. R. James, 16 Illustrations	5	12
Animal Physics; or the body and its functions familiarly explained. By Dr. Lardner. 1 vol	2	12
Illustrated Book of Songs for children	2	12
Mary Seaham. By Mrs. Grey	1	8
Sir W. Scott's Anne of Geierstein	12	0
Les Comédiens. By Claude Vignon	2	8
The Family Doctor. By a Dispensary Surgeon	5	4
Day and night of a Gent's Life. By J. Bennett	1	2
Female Life in Prison. By a Prison Matron	3	10
Hungarian Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated	2	0
Father Mathew, a biography. By J. F. Maguire, M. P.	9	8
Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar. By T. G. Shaw	12	8
A Personal Narrative of thirteen years' service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan for the suppression of Human Sacrifice. By Major General John Campbell, C.B.	10	8
Morning on the mountains; or Woman and her Sphere in Persia, by a returned Missionary	3	12
Bel Demonis, a love story. By P. Feval	1	8
The Young Woman's Companion in all her social relations	2	8
Wilson's Recollections, Vols. 1 and 2	5	4
Ten Thousand Wonderful Things	5	4
The Feasts of Camelot &c. By Hervey	3	8
Douglas Jerrold's Works, Vol. 1. St. Giles and St. James Punch's Letters to his son	4	8
On the influence of Mechanical and physiological action in treatment of accidents and surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain. By John Hilton, F. R. G. S.	12	0
On Australian Climates and their influence in the prevention and arrest of Pulmonary Consumption. By S. D. Bird, M. D.	5	12
School and Home; or lessons from a Boy's Journal	3	12
Margaret's secret and its success. By Mrs. C. Brock	3	12
The Black Panther; or, a Boy's adventures among the Red skins. By Sir C. F. L. Wraxall	3	12
Lesson at Home; or, pleasure and profit, &c.	2	12
The Listener. By Caroline Fry	2	12
The Ghost: a legend. By Clara Secard	1	8
The Children's Picture Gallery—80 illustrations	3	12
Lewells Pastures. By author of "Sir F. Derwent" &c.	1	8
English Domestic Magazine, Vol. I	3	12
Robinson Crusoe. (Handsome Edition)	15	12
Nuttall's Standard English Dictionary	5	12
Walshe (Stonehenge) on the Horse in the Stable and in the Field	13	8
Walshe's (Stonehenge) British Rural Sports. 1863	8	0
Adventures of Rob Roy. By Jas. Grant	3	12
Ran away to Sea. An autobiography for Boys	3	12
The Plant Hunters, By Capt. M. Reid	3	12
May you like it. By Revd. C. B. Taylor	2	12
Every little Boy's book. Illustrated	2	12
Glimpses of our Island Home. By Mrs. Geldart	2	0
Marian and her Pupils. By C. Lankester	2	0
Our Garden Friends and Foes. By Revd. J. G. Wood.	5	12
Stonehenge's Manly Exercises. Riding and Driving	0	6
Neil's Culture and self-Culture	0	12
The Boy's Own Volume of fact, fiction, history, and adventure. Midsummer 1863	3	12
Billiards—Chess—Whist &c. Each	0	12
Gammer Grethel's Fairy Tales	2	12
Longfellow's Prose Works. (Bohn's Edn)	3	12
Foster's Essays, Popular, Ignorance, &c.	2	12
——— Decision of Character	2	12
Squires's Pharmacopœias of London Hospitals	2	12
Boosey's 200 Dances for the Violin	1	2
James's Agincourt	0	12
Dumas's Vicomte de Bragelonne	2	0
Fatherless Fanny, the Mendicant	1	0
Pippin's Day with the Fox Hounds	15	12
Leech's Pictures of Life and Character, 4th Series	9	0
A day well Spent. By Stag Hounds. By Phiz	15	12
Wall on comparative merits of a Rifle Gun and Rotary Rocket	2	4
Staunton's Handbook of Chess	3	12
——— on Chess Players Companion	3	12
Every man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister	5	0
Cowell's Comic Songs, with music	0	12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of medicine, Jan. to June 1863.	4	8
Rankine's Civil

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 18th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 2¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	par.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	2 do.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	41 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	72 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	155 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	41 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Royri Bank of India	75	.....	7 prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Paass Con.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs 25,900 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,067	575 per share	Rs 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000
Do. B "	5,000	.....	(per share) pm.
Freo Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	As. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	13.14.6	2½ do.	As. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 70 prem.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	8 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

PRICES CURRENT (17th Dec. 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs 607 to 610
Old Dholleras, (ready)	,, 610 to 615
Old Bowrungpoor (ready)	,, 610 to 615
New Oomrawuttee	,, 660 to 665
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 595 to 600
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 630 to 635
Old Veeravul	,, 560 to 565
New Khandeish	,, 540 to 545
Old Poratchee	,, 565 to 570
Old Arcote	,, 585 to 590
Old Mangalore	,, 570 to 575
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,430	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 10 to 6 12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 to 6 2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33
	,, 38 to 39
Niger	,, 27 to 28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Guzzua Crowns	,, 213
Five-Frane Pieces	,, 203 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
,, Loan 1835-36	91½
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	101
Five-and-a Half Per Cent. Loan	108½ prem

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 7s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 5s.	0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 15RT DEC., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 15th Nov. 1863.	From 26th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
,, 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
,, 1863-64	3,325	53	3,378
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	...	...	*1,411
,, 1863-64	1,268	7	1,293

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 8th Dec. 1863	From 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
,, 1862-63	...	...	12	45,455
,, 1863 64	2,089	330	...	2,381
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	...	...	½	*1,410½
,, 1863-64	1225½	358	½	1,268½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 6th Dec. 1863.	From 9th to 15th Dec. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	39	...	39
,, 1862-63	4,293	1	4,296
,, 1863-64	425½	158	583½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 120½
Do. 1862-63 ,, 1,577½
Do. 1863-64 ,, 1,281
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 ,, 3
Do. 1862-63 ,, 204½
Do. 1863-64 ,, 685

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 9TH TO 15TH DEC. 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*	½
Per Steamer *Behar*	92
	102
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*	113½
Per Steamer *Behar*	120
	233½
Of the Season 1861-62.	
None.	
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*	1
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*	95
Per Steamer *Behar*	63
	158
Total	495

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted.)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay Custom House, 16th December 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 16	Celestial Empire	Murray	Calcutta 8 Aug.
	Queen of Australia	Rudolf	Melbourn 23 Sept.
	Golden Dream	Brown	Merton Bay 18 Sept
17	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWallen	Surat 16 Dec.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Queen of Beauty	Chapman	Auckland 28 Sept.
	Eagle	Cuthbert	Sunderland 1 Aug.
	Indian	Roberts	Rangoon 19 Nov.
	Good Success	McGregor	Canton 28 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 17	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Smith	China.
	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Phlox	Moylan	Surat.
	Veer Pancholy	Nacoda	Bassein.
	Futtahul Aziz	Moote	Calcutta.
	Velle de Lima	Brekmans	Havre.
	Armored	Pages	Malabar Coast.
	Duc de Malakoff	Bourdass	Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—One man 2nd Class; and 171 natives.
Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. Glass first Class; 2 natives; and 100 deck.
Per Barque *Indian*, from Rangoon.—Mr. Williams; and 3, [illegible]

PASSENGERS SAILED:

Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, to China.—Captain Campbell, of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.; and 20 deck.
Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Lieut. Anderson, Pay Master 89th Regiment.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Two hundred natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

Ship *Camperdown* H. Hutson for Liverpool, obtained her Fort clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Faizle Currim*, for Aden and Hoodooda.
Ship *Royal Alfred*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Carnac* for Surat.
Ship *Peter Dickson*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Chanticleer* for Calcutta.
Ship *Coromandel*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Eleen Bates*, for Liverpool.
Ship *John Bright*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gosforth.—102 packages common cowdies, 98 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lbs., Withuldass Narooumdass; 87 frazels coffee, 175 cwt., 3 qr. 8 lbs., Framjeeahe Agelasto and Co.; 1 case deer skins, 8 pieces, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nensy Thakersey; 34 bales wool, 90 cwt., Framjeeahe Agelasto and Co.; 60 bales cotton 210 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Brierly.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Oda Nanji.

Clyde.—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Heerji Bhimsee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cullianji Petamber; 40 bales cotton, 120 cwt., Canji Hemraz.

Admiral Lyon.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Shewmoorty Anapoory; 550 bundles coiryarn, 73½ cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass.

James Smith.—105 bales cotton, 367½ Lilladher Vusunji.

Glenmisson.—250 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Stewart and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 357½ cwt., George S. King and Co.

Englishman.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Assaria Sewji; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vellji Naroonji and Co.

Royal Alfred.—3,400 bags linseed, 3,600 cwt., Sudasew Martsee.

Coromandel.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Kimji Visramji and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Mathoordass Ramdass.

Sir J. Mandeville.—1 case Manila cigars, 1 China tea cattv, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cullianji Petamber.

Peter Dickson.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Gocouldass Heerji; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Muthooradass Vussonji.

Glasgow.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Munay Khacky.

Neptune's Car.—1,800 bags linseed, 2,900 cwt., Jeetha Jairaz; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Govindji Megji and Co.

Sarah M.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Narondass Luckmidass; 139 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Rana Roysee; 110 bales cotton, 383 cwt., Woosumchund Muncharam; 100 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Hirji Khimji; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Eben Bates.—Loose 230 cwt., cow bones, Edward Bates and Co.; 600 bags jingilly seed, 900 cwt., Nensook Boolichund; 153 bags linseed, 229½ cwt., Pudoosee Veerjee.

Elen Bencke.—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Muthooradass Ramdass.

Robina.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Gocouldass Deweuron and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Homrae Argoon; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Ruttonsey Vellji; 100 bales cotton. 350 cwt., Sidick Haji Woosmon; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Ruttonsee Vellji and Co.

Indian Queen.—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Jiaram Visram; 450 bundles coiryarn, 31½ cwt., Mowji Jaitha; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Lackmedass Coarji; 80 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Hirji Bhimsy and Co.

E. Bright.—90 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Rowchund Amoolack; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Nuthoobhoy Dullubram; 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Nuthoo Monee; 12 bales orchillaweed, 34½ cwt., F. M. de Silva and Co.

Rhine.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Homrae and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cullianji Petamber; 30 bales wool. 90 cwt., Dewji Bhimsy; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Runchordass Canji; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanji Manockji; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Luckmusee Sewjee and Co.

Camperdown.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhar.

Gorilla.—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Lucka Villa; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Golabchund Manockchund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dewjee Frenjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vussonjee Narroonjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Red Jacket.—300 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Sobhagchund Vussonji; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hadeeji Pursotum; 400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Herachund Dewcurn; 425 bales cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Bhugwandass Girdhurdass; 375 bales cotton, 1,312½ cwt., Cassedass Khinji; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Purshoodass Nurgovundass.

Khimjee Odowjee.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Runchordass Canji; 235 bales cotton, 705 cwt., Poonsy Vellji and Co.; 100 bales cotton 454 cwt., Ramonji Furdoonjis and Co.; 1,250 bundles coiryarn, 129 cwt., Megji Moorjiand Co.

Canova.—125 bales cotton, 375 cwt., Bhicoo Sadhu and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mooljt Morarji; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Curramjee Kessowji.

For Marseilles.

Gustave.—25 cases brandy, Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *John Bright.*—50½ chests China tea, 2,000 lbs., Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

For Havre.

Berthe et Louise.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensay and Co.; 28 bags Malabar black pepper, 35 cwt., Ewart Latham and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

No.	Names of Vessels.	H. P.	Tonnage.	Stations.
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Berenice	230	664	In Dock.
2	Coromandel	250	1026	Bombay Harbour.
3	Comet	40	204	River Euphrates.
4	Clyde	80	300	Kurrachee.
5	Dalhousie	180	1022	Mandavie and Aden.
6	Goolnar	40	215	Bombay Harbour.
7	Semiramis	300	900	Bombay Harbour.
8	Snake	10	40	Bombay Harbour.
9	Satellite	60	335	In Dock.
10	Victoria	230	705	In Dock.
13	Zenobia	280	1003	Mekran Coast.
	FLOATING BATTERIES.			
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Auckland	220	946	Bombay Harbour
	Sailing Vessels.			
2	Falkland	...	495	Ditto.
3	Clive	...	420	Ditto.
4	Tigris	...	208	Ditto.
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Sailing Vessels.			
1	Euphrates	...	225	Bombay Harbour.
2	Constance	...	182	Ditto.
3	Mahi	...	157	Ditto.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced oading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27)
428 Malvern, Gerkson—Stewart & Co.
790 St. Hilda, Logan—Hunchax & Co.
1094 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1054 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.
1047 Windsor Castle, Tryce—R., Stewart & Co. (c.l. Dec. 14)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson&Co. (c.l. Nov. 6)
1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
695 Athene, Seals—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1296 Brierley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c.l. Oct. 22)
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1478 Cimber, Burton.
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
680 City, Woodington—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1760 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. Kings & Co.
1045 Emma Jane, Jordain—Forbes & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co.
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c.l. Nov. 3)
657 Elizur, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1410 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns—Hobart & Co. (c. l. Nov 26)
983 Eliza Beneke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c.l Dec. 15)
1055 Eaglisman, Hardwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20)
950 Glenmuir, Burt—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1200 Gorills, Hill—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (c. l Nov. 16)
1198 James Smith, Fevour—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12.)
994 J. M. Cissell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 2)
890 Jumna, Christian—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
984 Khimjee Odewjee, M. Smit—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Gomber Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1745 Lincoln Prince, Tye—R., Scovell & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
567 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co.
867 Mogul, Hudson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
635 Nile, Reaston—G. M. Cama Co.
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
510 Peter Dickson, Fabilnen.
956 Preston, Walcen—Lyon Brothers & Co.
2335 Red Jacket, Hartley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co.
1010 Sarah, M. Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1379 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
1408 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

438 Berthe et Louise, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c.l. Nov. 19)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. Latham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDER.

581 Ravenscraig, Inglis.

FOR CHINA.

678 Arratoon Apcar (s). Smith.

FOR MOULMAEN.

641 China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
678 Highland Light, Crowell—Wallace & Co.
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
494 Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

894 Futtahool Aziz, Moate. (c. l. Nov. 18)

FOR JUDDA.

534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadee.

NOT FIXED.

650 Alley, Ayles.
Arratoon Morean.
Ann Reddie, Morrison.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
784 Attet Rahmat, Jones.
Avabhoy, Marr.
804 Boronica (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s),—G. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
810 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
590 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co.
776 Chanticleer, White.
494 Colonel Ledyard.
797 Calabar, Thompson.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
575 Edward Perry, Nacoda.
Ewale, Cuthbert.
638 Faize Allum, Stafford
904 Fiery Cross, Blaney—R. M. Sidick.
488 Futel Kurrim, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Carim Cader.
291 Futle Mubarack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
695 Futtay Allum.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Michael—H. Josub Noor Mahomed
820 Futtul Allum, West—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.
241 Futtay Rozac, Hodges.
Golden Dream, Brown.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
1196 Inconstant, Colliton—Lawrence & Co.
Indian, Roberts.
456 Japan, Loosemore.
1023 John Bright (s), Brethum.
394 Lazard, Rabeau.
421 Lady Amherst, Harrison.
Lota.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson. (in dock.)
397 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Maharaj (s), Kidder—S. N. & Co.
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
455 Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.
1204 Prince of Wales, Winkler—Grey & Co.
1117 Protector, Cusk—D. Mirwanjee & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf.
Queen of Beauty, Chapman.
1106 Regnorn, Howes (s.)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Rahnamee, Nacoda.
Shah Allum, Ricker—W. Nicol & Co.
Satellite.
963 Sardinia, Nalson—Morwanjee Nusserwanjee.
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.
200 Soon Hong, Kerr.
Shah Jehan, McIntosh—H. M. Sedick.
560 Tallala Percival.
Tilly (s), Tounton—S. N. & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Ottawa, Blake.
Malta.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Sale, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

340 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.
684 Viola, Thompson. (c. l. Nov. 12.)

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Dec. 8, announced the arrival of the *Orissa*, Cameron, from Greenock 26th Aug.; touched at St Vincent 14th Sept., Table Bay 1st Nov. and Galle 1st Dec.; and *Agamemon*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 17.

Griffiths, Captain A. S., Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Moberly, Lieut. A., Royal Regiment, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Black, Lieut. G., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Luck, Lieut. G., Innskilling Dragoon, to join, from England.
Power, Colonel W. J., Innskilling Dragoons, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER, 17.

Roche, Lieut. W. S., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Khandalla.
Hoskins, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Anderson, Captain A. G., Pay Master 98th Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 17TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Corporal Hugh McMonagole, 6th Dragoons, arrived at the Presidency on escort duty from Khandalla, is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and will be sent to rejoin by 2-30 P.M. train to-morrow.

The Native Troops in Garrison will parade for exercise to-morrow at 6 A.M. in the following order and will be formed in line of contiguous quarter distance columns right in front:—
Wing 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps), 21st Regiment N. I. (or Marine Battalion), Wing 18th Regiment N. I.)

Field states to be sent to the Brigade Major's Bungalow as soon as possible.

The Marine Battalion will furnish the camp colors.

An European General Court Martial composed as follows, will assemble on Saturday next the 19th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Colaba Mess-room for the trial of Private Thomas Pithers of the Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President.—Major Battye General Duty Bombay.
Members.—Captain Lamston, 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps), Captain Jacob, 18th Regiment N. I., Captain Castell, 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps), Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment N. I., Captain Weir, 103rd Regiment N. I., and Lieut. Fisher, Colaba Sanitarium.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1863.

No. 606.—Staff Assistant Surgeon Nicol Carter is brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces serving in this Presidency from the 1st of December 1863, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1863.

No. 607.—Captain A. L. Rishton, of H. M.'s 1st Regiment Madras N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 608.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Kearney, late Acting Civil Surgeon, Ratnagherry, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief from the 19th November 1863.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1863.

No. 609.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Maj-r) Henry Hastings Affleck Wood 9th December 1863.

No. 610.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty six years' service, eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, are promoted to be Lieutenant Colonels, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William Edmonstone MacLeod, and Major Samuel Thacker, from 11th December 1863.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1863.

No. 611.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the grant of leave to Officers on medical certificate in *India* will be limited, under ordinary circumstances, to one year, subject to extension on fresh medical report.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1863.

No 612.—The following Order is confirmed:—
Dated 28th November 1863.—By Brevet Colonel H. A. Adams, appointing Captain R. F. Williams, Cadre 30th Regt. N. I., to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad during the absence of Captain J. D. Williams (who is also Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division) on duty to Deesa.

No. 613.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 10th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. Claude Malet Ducat, 12th December 1863.
Lieut. Henry Rivett Mandeville Van-Heythuysen, 12th December 1863.
Lieut. Charles Frederick Boulton, 13th December 1863.
Lieut. Trevenen James Holland, 13th December 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th Dec. 1863.

The undermentioned men of the Corps of Sappers and Miners are transfered to the Unattached List:—

With effect from the 6th November 1863.

Serjeants Joseph Allen, William Beddowes, John Grant, Thomas Mumford, John Nelson, Henry Wm. Smith, and James Stubbs.

With effect from the 13th November 1863.

Serjeants Richard Andrews, Isaac Cutler, Benjamin Emmons, Joseph Parkhill, George Phillips, George Pinset, John Prichard, Walter Burton Rix, Joseph Parkes, Edward Stanley, David Tait, Claudo Vantell, Joseph Watt, James Whelan, and Thomas Wood.

With the sanction of Government, Sergeant E. Bennett, unattached list, employed in the Public Works Department, is granted a Furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Bombay Marine.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 17th Dec. 1863.

The undermentioned Engineers, from the *Victoria* to the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory:—
Mr. John Greig; Mr. C. Callaway, 1st Class Engineer; and Mr. W. Mackie, 3rd Class Engineers.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, December 17.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of the sailing of the Steam Mail Steamer in January 1864.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart is also allowed preparatory leave for ten days on half pay.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Mr. Henry Manisty as Deputy Clerk of the Crown from the 30th ultimo, and until further orders in succession to Mr. John Marriott, resigned.

Mr. T. H. Steward, Acting Third Assistant Magistrate of Surat, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, under the Code, of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. J. Macfarlane, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lieutenant S. F. McGillivray, Superintendent of Police, Ratnagerry, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, from the 1st of January 1864.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. J. Hearn Deputy Collector of Canara, under date the 24th August last, is extended, on medical certificate, for a further period of three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. M. Greig, R.E., to be confirmed in the appointment of Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, vice Maunsell proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., to be Executive Engineer, Sholapoor, continuing to act as Executive Engineer Satara, till further orders.

Lieutenant A. T. Mander, R.E., Executive Engineer Fourth Class, to be an Executive Engineer of the Third Class, vice Maunsell.

Lieutenant W. M. Ducat, R.E., Executive Engineer, Northern Concan, to be an Executive Engineer Third Class.

Lieutenant G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. Special Assistant Engineer, to be Executive Engineer of the Third Class, and Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, vice Captain Cotgrave resigned.

Lieutenant P. Pheles and F. Dowden, R.E., Acting Assistant Engineers of the First Class, to be confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Kendall and Captain E. B. Holland, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Auditor of Public Works Accounts on the 12th December 1863.

Government Notifications.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Circular, No. 45, by the Secretary Public Works Department, Punjab Government, is published for the guidance of all Superintending and Executive Engineers, and for general information; the provisions of the circular are hereby made applicable to the Presidency of Bombay.

"Circular No. 45.

To all EXECUTIVE and SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Dated Lahore, 22nd September 1863.

Executive Engineers, before commencing the execution of any sanctioned work, are required to communicate with the Officers of the Department to which the work belongs, that opportunity may be afforded to them of offering any remarks on the intended work, the selected site intended, position, &c.

2. This rule is generally understood Ordinarily the execution of a work immediately follows the sanction, previous to which the plans and estimates have passed through the hands of the Officers concerned.

3. It happens sometimes that, after the usual preliminary steps have been taken, the design and estimate approved by all authorities concerned, the site and position agreed on, &c., the actual execution of the work is deferred, sometimes for a great length of time. And not unfrequently during the time that elapses, the local authorities have been changed; possibly also the circumstances under which the arrangements were first agreed on.

4. In such cases, though all the proper steps have been once already taken, the Executive Engineer, when orders are given in his own department to proceed with the work, should before beginning, communicate with the local authorities then representing the department concerned

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*17th December.*
(Before H. E. Lecke, Esq.)

Refusing a Fare.—Abboo Abdool Curreem, was charged as follows.

Captain Thomas Miles, 17th Lancers, said, whilst being driven this morning from Girgaum, when near the Money-school the buggy driver said his horse was tired, and asked complainant if he would take another buggy for the remainder of the journey, or wait for a change of horses, complainant decided upon the latter, provided he was not kept waiting long, the buggy was then driven to the stables and the horse removed, but 20 minutes having elapsed, and no sign of the approach of either driver or horse, complainant hailed the defendant who was driving out of the yard, he refused to take complainant, until he had paid the first buggy wallah, and also refused to show his number when asked, making use also of abusive language, complainant however got into his buggy and compelled him to drive to the Police Office when this charge was made. The complainant said he did not wish to press the charge too hard. His Worship told the prisoner he had laid himself open to a fine of Rs 60, upon three offences, for refusing a fare, refusing to show his badge when required to do so, and for abusive language, but as the complainant did not wish to press the charge upon the two latter offences, and had suggested a light punishment, the defendant would be fined in the sum of Rs. 5.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The enquiry concerning the death of Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee, which has been adjourned from time to time for the purpose of collecting the whole of the evidence available, is here given up to the last adjournment, the 15th instant.

The information of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of Pestonjee Rustomjee, at Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, in Bombay, on the 30th day of November 1863, before John Connon, Esq., Her Majesty's Coroner for Bombay, on inquisition there and then taken on view of the body of the said Pestonjee Rustomjee, then and there lying dead.

This informant on his oath saith,—I am a merchant, and live at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, I have looked at the body before this Inquest and identify it as that of the above named deceased who was my brother-in-law, my wife's brother. I saw deceased last alive and well at 8 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 24th instant, he came to my house then to tell me that he was going to Poona, with a party, and that I should look after his shop in his absence The deceased was brought back the following day at about 5 o'clock in the evening, he said he had been injured by the wheel of a Railway carriage going over him. I saw him die yesterday afternoon.

Henry Charles Boate.—This informant on oath saith, I am a Surgeon practising in Bombay. I was called in to attend on the deceased. I went by Railway to Narel on Wednesday morning last and found deceased lying in an open van: about an inch or an inch and a half above the ankle joint I found a contused and lacerated wound, both bones of the leg being completely broken-up into small pieces, and the soft parts much injured. I have attended deceased since, and advised him to have his leg amputated, but he said he would rather die, on Friday evening the first symptoms of sloughing commenced, it gradually extended till deceased died. I consider the cause of death to have been mortification induced by irritable fever, the result of the injury described. Enquiry adjourned.

Resumed on the 7th of December.

Eduljee Nusserwanjee.—This informant on oath saith, I am a Graduate of Grant Medical College, and live in Kanabhoy Bomanjee Street, Fort, Bombay. I was called in to attend upon the deceased; I saw him first on the evening of the 25th ultimo. I again saw him next morning in the presence of Dr. Boate (the last witness) when I found his left leg broken a little above the ankle, the soft parts much contused and lacerated, and the foot left attached to the leg by a small flap of skin and tendon behind. I advised amputation, but Dr. Boate was against that, and after that the deceased was in Dr. Boate's hands. I continued to see deceased up to the time of his death which occurred on the afternoon of the 29th ult. The cause of death was mortification. I have no personal knowledge how the deceased came by his broken leg.

John Godfrey Hopkins.—This informant on oath saith, I am a first class Guard on the G. I. P. Railway and was in charge of the 9 P.M. down train to Campoolee on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, about 6 miles beyond Narel I experienced a shock, and on opening the door of my break, I was thrown out and much hurt, I found that the Train had gone over a Buffalo, the result of which was that eighteen carriages of the Train were thrown off the line, and five of them were more or less smashed to pieces, two rails on the right hand side got bursted out from their places, about 8 or 10 feet while the Train was passing over, and it was in consequence of that, that the accident happened. The carriages near the end of the Train came up with great violence upon those in the middle, and by the collision two persons were immediately crushed to death, and several others injured. I knew deceased for many years, I saw him on the occasion of this accident with one of his legs pressed under a carriage, or as much of it as must have weighed 2 or 3 tons. He was kept in that position for an hour or more, I went to get assistance as soon as I could, I went to Kurjut for assistance and telegraphed to Bombay and all stations for assistance. The deceased was released on my return, I cannot account for the two particular rails which gave way doing so any more than other rails over which the Train was passing at that time, all the chairs along the line, at the scene of the accident, were more or less broken. I saw the deceased put into the train for Bombay, and I subsequently saw him in Bombay, on Thursday the 26th. I never saw him after. The fencing on both sides of the rail, where this accident took place, is good for a long way up and down, and on examining the ground I have come to the conclusion that the buffalo must have got in within the railway grounds through a water-course close by, the fencing consisted of a wooden railing and prickly pear edging not less than four feet high, and over which in my opinion no buffalo could stray.

William Knock.—This informant on oath saith, I am an Engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway. I was in charge of the train down from Bombay to Campoolee on Monday evening the 24th ultimo, taking charge from Callian Soon after passing Narel, I felt a shock occasioned by running over something and I afterwards discovered to be a buffalo, I immediately stopped my engine, and signalled to the Guards to put on their breaks. This was done very expeditiously. Eighteen carriages (of a Train of twenty three carriages) were thrown off the rails, two lengths of rail were torn up, and at that spot the carriages forming the latter part of the Train were run upon those immediately before them, and in that way several carriages were broken. I saw deceased taken out, his leg was under the beam of a carriage sustaining a great weight, and I saw that his leg was broken, I assisted in putting him into a carriage to go to Bombay. I never saw him after. I consider that the rails along this part were all good, and the permanent way in good condition. I examined the fences at this part and saw wooden paling and prickly pear hedging more than 4 feet high, all in good condition except at one part where, as I concluded, the buffalo came through; the place where I observed a break in the fence would be about 20 or 30 yards behind a culvert or water course, over which the Train had just passed. It was a clear moonlight night, but I did not see the Buffalo before passing over it, the same thing might have happened in the day time. The fence which I have described as partly broken, was the wooden fence. I did not observe the prickly pear hedging broken at any place nor the wooden railing at any other part but this.

David John Monday, Guard on the G. I. P. Railway, said.—I was second guard on the day in question, and went down from Bombay with the 9 P.M. train of Tuesday evening the 24th ultimo, as second passenger guard in charge. Soon after leaving Narel I felt a shock, and afterwards the guard's whistle from the Engine, which was a signal to put on my break. Before I had done so, I found my carriage pulled up to a dead stand. Eighteen carriages were thrown off the rails, five were overturned. I saw deceased with his uncle under a carriage upset. I saw him despatched to Bombay. I never saw him after. I account for the accident by our going over a buffalo. Two lengths of rail were jerked out of the permanent way while the train was passing over. Part of the forward carriages having got off the rails, those which followed immediately must have dispaced the lengths of rail to which I have referred, and it was at that point where the mischief was done. I cannot account for the buffalo getting on the line. I did not examine the fencing particularly. The engine driver has been known to me for five months. He is a steady sober man. We were behind time in starting from Narel, perhaps a quarter of an hour. I was on the right hand side of the carriage at the time of the accident. The buffalo was found on that side. The driver was perfectly sober and attentive that night.

Captain J. S. Trevor on being examined, said.—I am a capt ain in H. M.'s Royal Engineers and Deputy Cons ulting Engineer to Government in the Railway De partment. On the evening of Wednesday the 24th ultimo, in consequence of information which I had received, I went to the scene of an accident said to have happened a few miles beyond Narel, on the G. I. P. Railway. I found a second class and a first class carriage off the line on the side of the rails. The second class carriage was broken to pieces and almost doubled up. The sides of the first class carriage were smashed in, and on the east side of the rails there were two other carriages off, one a second class the other a first class. One other carriage, a third class, was standing. The carcase of a buffalo was lying about forty or fifty yards from where the carriages were standing. A little beyond the buffalo two lengths of rail, about forty-two feet altogether, were torn out and several chairs for a length of about eighty yards were broken, evidently by the wheels of the carriages. About ninety yards on this, (the Bombay side) of where the buffalo was lying, I noticed that the posts of the rail fence had been lifted out of the ground, and the tenon of one of the wooden rails broken. In my opinion the buffalo must have forced his way in there, where there is no cactus hedge, and from the marks on the ballast—traces of blood—he had evidently been struck nearly opposite where he entered. There was nothing in the co ndition of the permanent way to account for the accident. The accident arose in my opinion, from some of the leading carriages, being thrown off the rails in running over this buffalo. This checked their speed. The engine broke away, and the carriages following pressed upon them. By this means a great pressure was brought upon the centre ones in the train. Two were flung off to the right, and two on the left were capsized. Only five carriages staid on the rails. In my opinion after having examined the ground and enquired into the circumstances, I do not consider any one connected with the train was at fault. I examined the fences all along on both sides, and consider they were in good condition, in as good condition as the generality of fences on the G. I. P Railway; the fences are not so good as they are in England.

Inquiry farther adjourned to Monday the 4th January 1864.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on this day.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

Suit for further hearing and final disposal.

49 Mahomed Ebrahim Purkar *vs.* Goolam Ahmed Rogay. (Part heard.)

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

537 Adam Abba and another *vs.* Ebrahim Pitajee.

629 Kerbaba Yusub bin Ramzan *vs.* Aga Goolam Ali Kozrani.

630 Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and others *vs.* Cawasjee Sorabjee.

631 Manickjee Madhowjee and another *vs.* Dhunajee Sookia Thuckur.

632 Luckmidass Hunsraj *vs.* Joseph Borges.

633 The Revd. G. F deSilva and another *vs.* F de Ramas and others.

634 Moolshunker Mathewjee *vs.* Mapla Mohideen Ally.

642 Bhegwandass Purshotumdass *vs.* Goculnath Savucknath.

587 Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* Muncherjee Shapoorjee.

464 Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* Sheriff Khan Canjee.

Suit for final disposal.

558 Hajee Essa Hajee Fuzla *vs.* Hajee Esmail Hajee Adam.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

376 Donald Taylor *vs.* Henry Brooke. (Part heard.)

375 Cartano G. deSouza *vs.* Ralph Wood.

396 Sookdia Raghoo and another *vs.* Babun Hussain.

399 Futteh Bebee woman *vs.* Furdoonjee Framjee.

495 Furdoonjee Framjee *vs.* Futteh Bebee.

H. Gamble, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's office, 17th Dec. 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Thursday, 17th Dec.*

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Yesoo Ragoojee vs. *M. C. Cohen.*

Alleged Charge of Malicious Prosecution.—The summons stated the action to be as follows:—For, that the defendant did on the 21st of November last, falsely and maliciously and without any reasonable cause charge the plaintiff with having committed larceny and caused him to be arrested under the said charge, and kept him in custody for five hours, whereby the plaintiff has sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 200.

The plaintiff, appeared in person.

Mr. Crawford, represented the defendant.

Plaintiff sworn.—He brought this action, because his house was searched. Eleven months since he left the defendant's service. Six month's wages were due to him by defendant. Witness took proceedings against the defendant for the recovery of wages. On the 23rd of November last, a summons was served against the defendant, and on the following day defendant brought a charge of theft against him. Defendant with some policemen came to witness's house, and said that the money, worth about rupees two hundred, was in his house. witness asked the defendant whether he was going to search the house on his own responsibility, whereupon the defendant replied that some policemen were with him to search the house. Nothing was found in his house. He lost his character, because he was apprehended and taken into custody by a police havildar, witness was in custody from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M. Did not go to the Police Court himself. The charge of larceny was not proved against him. Defendant did not loose any property. He left his service about eleven moths ago, and he is in possession of a certificate from the defendant His Honor.—From this it appeared that the defendant had no malice against you.

Witness.—He was not a man of damaged character.

His Honor.—You should show that the defendant did with malice and without any justifiable cause charged you with larceny.

His Honor.—What was your defence. Mr. Crawford?

Mr. Crawford.—The defendant had good reasons for suspicion. He never arrested the plaintiff.

His Honor.—Plaintiff, how will you prove that the defendant was the man?

Plaintiff.—He had witnesses to prove that, but they were not in Court. What made the defendant to search his house six months after he left his service.

His Honor.—Defendant knew nothing of this case.

Plaintiff.—His clerk came to search the house. His Honor observed that as the plaintiff had proved nothing, Plaintiff was *non-suited.*

Bundoodin Ally Sab Tar vs. *Fatma, wife of Cummerally Narung.*

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs 50, being money lent and advanced to defendant by him, from January 1862 to April 1863, as per account written by defendant's god-father in plaintiff's book.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on bebalf of the defendant.

The plaintiff in person.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defence stated that Fatma had no god-father, and she never authorized any one to sign the entries.

His Honor.—Where is the defendant?

Mr. Nusserwanjee she is in court.

The plaintiff said.—That the defendant came to live in the house of his aunt as a tenant, she asked her god-father to lend her some money, and I, at the request of the god-father named Abba Meeya; borrowed the sum of rupees fifty from a bunyan, and paid her in different sums on different occasions. The entries for the sums paid to the defendant were written by Abba Meeya at the request of the defendant. His Honor asked the plaintiff to point out from his book the several sums of money which he claimed from the defendant, the witness thereupon without referring to his book repeated several items out of his memory, but the Court did not place any reliance on the plaintiff's statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—These entries were made at different times. Witness paid the money to the defendant, and her god-father made the entries in the book. Knew the defendant's husband, she was under his protection. Had not the original book with him.

Abba Meeya, the good-father of the defendant, Mahomed Hoossein Shaik Mahomed, and Rahemkhan Survankhah, were then examined and cross-examined at length, but their evidence was of a conflicting nature.

His Honor in delivering the judgment said.—That the evidence given by the plaintiff was untrustworthy. He and his witnesses contradicted one another. A verdict was therefore entered in favour of the defendant.

BENGAL.

There is no change in commercial affairs: tightness in the Money Market continues to limit all transactions. Prices of imported manufactured goods have not given way, as holders are very firm. The Export markets are generaly quiet, except in the articles of Jute, the demand for which continues large. The price of opium has given way under the tightness of the Money Market. At the Government sale of opium on the 7th, the fall in Behar opium since the last sale was Rs. 63. per chest, and on Benares Rs. 163, being 3,39, 670. loss to Government. The speculative mania in Joint-Stock Limited Companies, which was noticed before, has met a severe check. The shares in all these companies are considerably depressed, and the *stags* are at bay. A correspondent, whose letter will be found below, is inclined to blame the Bank of Bengal for not being in a better condition to meet the storm. It is a matter of regret that the able Secretary of the Bank is absent at the present crisis, and in this we can coincide with our correspondent, but we believe the tightness of the Money Market to be owing to more extensive causes than the action of the Bengal Bank. The speculations in Tea Companies may be perfectly safe, but the number of them may be too many for the savings of the public to meet. Calls for a million sterling, which we understand to be the amount required this month, becomes a serious burden when a "tightness" has seized the Money Market, and may indeed be classed as a prime cause of the scarcity of money.—*Englishman, Dec 9.*

By letters from the Punjab received yesterday, we learn that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was proceeding by leisurely marches towards Rewul Pindee, beyond which station he will not, as at present arranged, advance westward. Troops are still moving on steadily towards the frontier—not only infantry, but cavalry and artillery—although there are already beyond the Indus, exclusive of the Mountain Train guns, not less than six batteries of artillery and an immense cavalry force, but of what use these expensive troops are supposed, or expected, to be in warfare against the mountain tribes, we can scarcely imagine. The large reinforcements having joined the army in the Umbeyla Pass, hostile strategic movements on a large scale, and which it was believed would bring the enemy to early submission, were talked of and universally expected in camp, but of course everything was kept secret, and is to be sudden when undertaken. The Boneirwalls were negociating, or, what is called on the coast of Africa, "having palavers," with Major James, the political officer with the camp. The Boneirwalls are, however, Asiatics; and, knowing well that their best friend and auxiliary, the snow, is advancing to their aid, they will negociate till its arrival, and then act. With us the rule is to act first, and then negociate.—*Id.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House, on Monday, the 7th December 1863.

Present.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding.*

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C B.

The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.

The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson and the Hon'ble Mr. Brown took the Oath of Allegiance, and the oath that they would faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

Administration of Justice at Aden.

The Hon'ble *Mr. Anderson*, in introducing the Bill to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden, and in moving that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one month, said that, although Aden had been for about a quarter of a century a British possession, no due provision had yet been made for the proper administration of justice in it. The subject had long been under discussion and some years ago the matter was brought to the attention of the government of India by the Government of Bombay, with reference to a sentence passed by the Resident at Aden. The Arab Commander of a vessel sailing under British colors had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for purchasing and receiving on board three slaves, but the Advocate General at Bombay questioned the legality of the sentence, and was of opinion that the Resident had no power to carry it out. Many technical legal difficulties had been found in the attempt to deal with the matter, but these difficulties appeared to him to have been substantially surmounted in the Bill now introduced. Questions had been raised whether the subject ought to be taken up by the local Legislature or by the Imperial Legislature; or whether it should be taken up partly by the one and partly by the other. It appeared to him that the last was in strictness the most correct course to pursue, but it certainly was also the most inconvenient one; and the Bombay Government had requested the Government of India to legislate for the whole subject in one measure. The Bill now introduced was originally drawn by the late Mr. Ritchie, but it had been revised and improved by Mr. Maine, who had embodied in it certain suggestions recently made by the Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay.

Mr. Anderson then briefly explained the provisions of the proposed Act, and concluded by stating that he considered the Bill to be well calculated to attain the object which the Government had in view, although he thought that one or two points of detail required consideration, which he doubted not they would duly receive from the Select Committee to which the Bill would be referred.

The Hon'ble *Mr. Harington* said that in assenting to the introduction of this Bill he wished it to be understood that he did not bind himself to all the provisions of the Bill. He considered some of these provisions extremely objectionable. He would not occupy the time of the Council by stating his objections in detail at this stage of the Bill, but would bring them forward in Select Committee, where they could be more conveniently considered and discussed in the first instance.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council Adjourned.

A. G. Macpherson,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.
Calcutta, the 7th December, 1863.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 9.*

From Cherra.—We have news from Cherra to the 25th of November. The last shadow of a hope that the flood-tide of revolt might once more set in, has vanished from the bosoms of the few desperate patriots that have for upwards of a year been fraternizing with the wild beasts of the jungles; and they have had no choice but to risk the consequences of an unconditional surrender. We mentioned some weeks ago, that U Kiang Swein one of the rebel chiefs had come in. Since then we have reported the surrender of U Myllon. And now we add, that he too has brought a third chief, U Sheker, who has given himself up to the authorites and has been conveyed to Cherra in company with U Myllon to await his trial. We do not shrink from asking for a capital sentence for rebel murderers such as we had to do with during the mutinies of 1857. And even when a revolt has been unaccompanied by any cold-blooded atrocities such as those which characterized the sepoy out-break in the North West Provinces, we are quite willing to admit that there are circumstances which might make it not only desirable but necessary for the welfare of the State and people, that rebels should be punished with death. But we think that the circumstances connected with the Jyntia revolt do not justify any very severe reprisals at the hands of Government, now that the people have returned to peaceful homes, and only a few ignorant and ragged leaders have had the foul-hardiness to persist in their hostility. The revolt was as much our fault as the fault of the people. Had we not been neglectful of their rights, interests, and general security from oppression and wrong, they would never have attempted to throw off our yoke. To be sure it may be urged that the royal family of Jyntia has, ever since we took possession of their territory, been restless and anxious for an opportunity to strike for power; but it was not to be wondered at that they should have availed themselves of an opportunity which was furnished by ourselves. 'A people' wrote Major Hopkinson, 'who have been neither left to their own guidance, nor yet fairly brought under ours: upon whom our yoke has pressed with just sufficient force to gall but not to break in to order; who have been denied the boon of having our rule represented among them by an English officer, and of all our institutions who have known only our system of Police as illustrated by a Police Thanna on the Bengal model, and our latest experiments in the difficult art of taxation; who, just after they have been taught the lesson that they could only be compelled to pay an obnoxious Tax by the application of Military force, are straightway further taxed, the means of compulsion being at the same time withdrawn, when such a people rise in rebellion, I would venture to suggest that it may not be very difficult to its origin and object without searching after recondite cause.' The house tax prompted the first revolt; the oppressive assessments connected with the income-tax, and the Police 'on the Bengal model,' created the second. Major Rowlatt strove hard to show that the taxes had nothing to do it; but as Brigadier General Showers observed in a letter on the subject to the Government, 'the fact remains, that the people never rebelled before Taxation was introduced. To say as Major Rowlatt did, that had there been oppression, he would certainly have been informed of it by the people themselves, is to use a very impotent argument. In the first place where was Major Rowlatt at the time when he ought to have known that a disturbance was imminent? And in the second place, he forgot that for a poor half-starved Jyntia to force his way into the presence of the Huzzoor despite the wishes of the small officials that stood between him and the great man of the hills was a simple impossibility. Throughout Bengal, no native going to the house of a European official, can get his application for a situation taken up to the Huzzoor without giving the chuppraasi who carries it upstairs, a douceur; and how was it to be expected that the semi-savages of the Juntia villages, looked upon by the Police 'on the Bengal model' as their special preserve, would be suffered to convey a representation of their grievances to Major Rowlatt? The Darogah of Jowai was the representative of the British Government among them, and it was not to be wondered at, that judging of the government by him, they formed a very bad opinion of it.

Any way, the Government itself is now no longer in doubt that taxation and the oppressive assessments that accompanied it, added to the fact that our rule offered no good which in the estimation of the people could counterbalance the evil were the chief cause of the outbreak. The same hostile spirit has also been exhibited in Assam, and it has been evoked by the same cause. It is also admitted, that the imposition of the income-tax was an altogether impolitic measure. "Until the receipt of the House Tax, which was very trifling, the Government had never,' remarked General Showers, 'received any revenue from the Jyntia Tribes, nor is it advisable they should receive and now. There is no institution or establishment in the country creative of expense, or by which the inhabitants are benefited, which justifies the imposition of a tax. They are too ignorant and savage to understand the meaning of it and they are too poor to bear it. The General rules that are applicable to the wealthier and more advanced Provinces of the Empire are not adapted for this uncivilized race, and they should not be applied to them.

Such being the case, and all the circumstances of the revolt being taken into consideration, we think that the Jyntias have already been sufficiently punished; that after the necessarily severe example made of such men as U Kiang Nongbah, whose influence for evil was too great to be suffered, we need not visit with inexorable sternness the poor wretches who have at last come in and are now prisoners at Cherra.

Only one rebel leader is still at large, a man by the name of U Bahein, and he has only four or five followers.

Nothing apparently is doing in the matter of removing the station to Shillong. There was a great talk about it some time ago, and Cherra was to be deserted. Householders in the latter place were beginning to look grave, and people felt unsettled. But the delay in removing to Shillong has raised their spirits; at all events, they have, in the principle of making bay whilst the sun shines, raised their rents tremendously, although people begin to doubt whether Shillong is to be a sanatarium at all. We believe that it is, though there may be a delay of two or three years. Shillong has not bean surveyed yet.

Colonel Haughton is once more in the Cossya hills; but he will not be there long. He is about to return as Governor to the Andaman islands, and is only busy putting things to rights preparatory to his departure. Probably he has arrangements to make for the better government of the country; and with Captain Morton at the head of affairs we need not fear mismanagement. He has a most active and zealous co-operator in the work of administration, in Lieutenant Wacott who is in the Jyntia country, and whose presence is a guarantee that every thing will go right.

We hear that there is a dispute between the Rajah of Cherra and one of the villages within his *illaka*. We are not in possession of the particulars, but we believe that the misunderstanding is of old date. When the Lieutenant Governor was up at Cherra, he half-promised to have the matter settled but nothing seems to have been done. The Rajah is consequently disposed to take the settlement into his own hands.

The weather at Cherra is described as being delightful. Early in the morning, the thermometer is as low as forty-five, and some times forty-three degrees. A few straggling locusts are still to be seen flying over the place. We fancy the northwind must have in some measure broken up their hosts and scattered them.—*Decca News.*

Assam.—We have received the following letter from Assam, dated the 17th of November, to which we have great pleasure in giving insertion:—

Although I have delayed informing you of the fact, swarms of locusts have nevertheless passed through Assam in the same direction in which they seem to have visited the rest of North-East Bengal. The Assamese are all astir, for since the Burmese invasion of this country, no locusts had visited Assam, and consequently they believe that war or 'mour' must follow in their wake. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that save a few patches of 'Mats Mah,' as the natives call it, and Mustard, no other crops have suffered.

The *Friend of India* does not seem to take much notice of what his correspondents write to him, for I observed in one of his last numbers a letter from Assam speaking of Major Agnew's last trip to Suddya, and mentioning the fact that the Steamer was unable to go higher than that station. And yet in the succeeding issue, the editor calls upon Major Agnew to state whether he succeeded in passing beyond Suddya. You may tell the *Friend*, that the Commissioner of Assam is actually now trying for the third time to proceed higher up, and intends to go as far even as the Bramakund if he can. The feat of finding a pass across the mountain ranges between this and China cannot possibly be so easily accomplished as the *Friend* imagines. Only fancy what the wilderness and entanglement of heights and gorges, rocky precipices and morassy glens must be, where three rivers such as the Yang-tse-Kiang, Kambodja, and Bramaputra take their rise, and from which flow their uncounted feeders; not to speak of the malaria, more deadly in its hostility than the savages that may roam among their wooded and jungly recesses.

The steamer due for several days has been sticking for some time on a sand-bank above Gowhatti; but to-days dawk brings news to the effect that she is afloat again and may be here to-day.

Land sold at Gowhatti at the first sale, at Rupees 12-8; so planters will have to look forward to unpleasant competition in December next. Those who have the misfortune of being obliged to either build or repair their houses this cold season, will have to come and pat on double the rent they will require, besides offering to remunerate him at the rate of four annas a day. In the cheapest districts, planters have agreed to pay five rupees a month; and how much they pay besides, they are not likely to reveal to their confreres.

We wish our correspondent, who is evidently thoroughly conversant with the condition and prospects of the Assam valley and believes in the grand future of that most productive country, will tell us what the planters hope to do in the matter of labour. They are all but beside themselves with the excitement of waste-land sales. Many of them are adding to their possessions immense tracts of land, with the object, we presume, of bringing it all under cultivation; but where are the coolies to come from! The number of labourers on the gardens already in existence can scarcely exceed fifteen thousand. To keep up this supply is one of the most vexatious problems of the day. The supply of local labour is extremely limited. It is true that the Government has been endeavouring to facilitate the immigration of coolies from Lower Bengal, providing at the same time against the neglect that was complained of a year or two ago; but with the immense drain on the Indian labour market, and the ceaseless demand for coolies for the Mauritius, Reunion, British Guiana, and the Western Islands—where, by the way, numbers of Kooer Sing's sepoys are now to be found,—we do not see how the cultivation of tea can be very greatly extended. The planters must discover or invent some means by which labour may be economized, and the present ratio of area to labour may be doubled.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Forgery.—Mr. D. P. L. C. Connor, Superintendent of the Accountant General's Printing Office, was committed to the Sessions yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. Ledwick, for forging certain figures on a Government Bill. The first charge of misapplying in breach of trust a quantity of Government type, was dismissed for want of evidence.—*Daily News, Dec.* 12.

The money market has continued exceedingly tight, to use a mercantile phrase, which means that those who possess money fasten up their coffers and pockets very tightly, so that nothing but the offer of an enormous bonus in the shape of interest will cause the slightest relaxation in the banks which secure the cash. The Madras Bank has limited its advances upon Government paper. Applications are allowed till 12 o'clock, when a consultation takes place in the bank parlour, and supplies are granted *pro rata* according to the financial capabilities of the day.—*Times, Dec.* 12.

Mr. Powell's proposition for a New Presidency College is worthy of remark as being of the greatest importaner for the future of the education in store for the highec classes of the country, and we can but hope that the result will be a really noble building, worthy of its object, and an ornament to Madras. The Governor has rejected the Director's proposition as far as the site is concerned, but has approved it in every other particular.—*Id.*

EDUCATIONAL GRANT TO THE FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Members of the Financial Board of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras; to the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 2nd October 1863.

We have the honor to bring to your notice the following facts in regard to the circumstances and position of the Free Church Mission Institution in this Presidency.

1. The institution has been in existence since the year 1837. One of its main efforts from the first has been to furnish Natives with a sound English education. At the time when it was opened very little had been done either by Government or by any one else in this direction, and it is believed that the steps which have been subsequently taken in other quarters to educate the Native community received a powerful impulse from the successful example of the Free Church Mission.

2. Although the institution has not maintained of late such a standard of education as the Mission has always desired and aimed at, this is to be ascribed to causes such as these—the frequent removal recently, by death and otherwise, of the Missionaries in charge,—and the difficulty of raising such large voluntary subscriptions as formerly, on account of the number of kindred institutions which have been raised on the model and after the example of that of the Free Church, and all of which appeal to public support.

3. But there is every reason to believe that the institution will ere long be more effective, and have its general standard raised. The Reverend William Miller, A.M., who recently came to this country, and who is in every respect qualified to superintend the institution, is devoting all his energies to its development. This gentleman not only studied at two of the Scottish Universities carrying off very high honors at both, but received at the one where he graduated, the highest which could be conferred on a student. In addition a Normal School teacher highly recommended has just arrived from home, and is already engaged in the work of the institution.

4. The whole of the buildings in connection with the institution are the property of the Free Church, and have been purchased at a very large expense.

5. The number of boys in regular attendance at the institution at present, exceeds four hundred (400), and in consequence of the inadequacy of means for employing a larger staff of teachers, applications for admission have to be constantly refused.

6. The average gross expenditure on the Central Institution including salaries of European agents is Rupees 1,050, of which Rupees 41 are received from Government, and Rupees 100 met by school fees.

7. When the grant-in-aid system was introduced by Government, the Free Church at once affiliated its institution with the Government, expecting that in this way it would be enabled to extend its efforts and increase its efficiency. For various reasons, however, although the number of certificated teachers employed in the institution, has been constantly increasing, little real benefit has been derived from this; and indeed it is now found every where that the grants-in-aid according to the present scheme of distribution, although useful in raising the salaries of teachers, have no appreciable effect in extending the operations or raising the standard of the schools by which they are received.

3. The Governor in Council cannot admit the correctness of this assertion, if it be meant that the necessary and natural result of the regulation referred to, is that stated by the Financial Board. It appears to him that the rules, if properly worked, are adapted both to improve and maintain the efficiency of existing schools, and to facilitate the establishment of new schools on an efficient footing.

First.—It is a fact that the great educational difficulty in this, as in other countries, is the scarcity of competent teachers. A rule, therefore, which offers an increase of salary to every teacher who can prove, at an examination, that he possesses certain qualifications in advance of those possessed by the majority of uncertificated teachers, must conduce to the improvement of the schools in which the teachers take advantage of the regulation.

Secondly.—The grant so given by augmenting this salary of the teacher, is an additional inducement to him to remain at his post, and so tends to maintain the efficiency of the school; and,

Lastly.—If, in particular instances, the salaries given by the Managers are sufficiently high to secure and retain the services of competent men, it is open to them to utilize the Government grants in extending their operations by requiring their teachers to earn a portion of their salaries by qualifying for certificates, and appropriating the funds thus set free to the employment of additional teachers, or the establishment of new schools; in carrying out which object, it will be open to them to obtain further grants, in the event of their being able to secure certificated teachers.

4. The Governor in Council cannot therefore assent to the position taken up by the Financial Board, that the principle of the present rules is necessarily inoperative as regards the improvement or extension of education. They have certainly not produced the results that were expected, but this His Excellency in Council is disposed to attribute rather to errors in details than in principle. Allowance, moreover, must be made for the great and increasing demand for educated young men, and the increased rates of payment in the several Departments of the public service. The rules are now under revision; and it has been decided that the proportion which the grants-in-aid bear to the entire expenditure on the several purposes for which they are given shall be raised from one-third to one-half. The Director of Public Instruction has also been instructed to simplify the rules by reducing the number of grades of certificate.

5. But, while the Governor in Council considers that the rules under which the grants-in-aid are given are correct in principle, he is willing to admit that there may be instances, and especially in the case of old established schools, in which it may be desirable to relax the application of the rules; and such an instance, he considers, is presented by the smallness of the grant which the Free Church Mission have hitherto been able to secure for their Central Institution. In an old established institution of this character, there are, doubtless, several teachers who have done, and are doing good service, but who would be unwilling to undergo an examination for a certificate, or, if they undertwent it, would fail to pass. Moreover, the supply of certificated teachers is as yet, comparatively limited, and some, probably, of those available, are persons whom the Managers of a Mission School would be unwilling to employ. The Governor in Council is prepared to make allowance for these circumstances in dealing with the application now before him, coming, as it does, from a body whose services in the cause of Native education have been frequently recognized, and who may be relied on to make good use of any funds that may be placed at their disposal for the maintenance and extension of their educational operations.

6. He accordingly resolves, as a temporary measure, pending the promulgation of the revised rules to raise the grant now given to the Central Institution of the Free Church Mission, to Rupees (400) four hundred per mensem, inclusive of that now made. The general grant now sanctioned which will take effect from the 1st instant, will be continued to the end of 1864; and, in the meantime, the Director of Public Instruction will be requested to devise measures, in concert with the Managers, for bringing it, as far as possible, into conformity with the revised rules, when they are promulgated. Mr. Powell will take into consideration the expediency of providing in the rules for assigning grants to teachers who have been so employed for a certain time, on the Inspectors' reports of their work, without requiring them to pass an examination for certificates. Such a rule would probably meet the difficulty in the case now under consideration, and in other similar cases.

7. Adverting to the allusion made by the Financial Board of the Free Church Mission to the grant given to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, the Governor in Council would observe that the grant in question was given under the general sanction conveyed in the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 16th January 1861, on the proposal made by the Bishop of Calcutta for the establishment of schools for the children of Europeans and East Indians of limited means, and without reference to the general grant-in-aid rules.—*Times, Dec* 12.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear from Meean Meer that a telegram had been received directing the immediate breaking up of the Viceroy's Camp, and removal of establishments and Body Guard to Calcutta.

H. M.'s 42nd Highlanders marched into the station on Thursday morning, the 3rd and were to remain there for the present. H. M.'s 94th were in barracks, 1st Goorkass, 27th P. I. and 9th Bengal Cavalry in Camp. What the military plans are, appear uncertain in consequence of there having been so many orders and counterorders of late. A few days ago it was generally believed that every regiment on arrival was to be moved up, and a large camp of observation or exercise to be formed at Rawul Pindee, and orders were issued at the latter station to prepare for the camp. It is now said that this plan has been given up, that regiments on the march up above Lahore are ordered to halt, and that the original plan of a camp at Meean Meer will yet be carried out. In a few days the public will probably be more enlightened on the subject, and military plans must, of course in a great measure depend on the progress of arms and diplomacy on the frontier.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 10.

Our letters from Lahore inform us of the movement of fresh troops upwards, consequent it is supposed upon intelligence of renewed hostilities upon the frontier. We shall probably have further information before we go to press. One letter says:—

"After having just been brought on the strength of the garrison here, the 9th Bengal Cavalry were marched upwards yesterday at a few hours notice; and this morning, after being inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in heavy marching order—the 42nd Highlanders were marched right of the parade ground to their first encampment at Shahdera on the move up to Rawul Pindee. The 1st Goorkahs also march this afternoon for the same destination. What has caused this sudden apparent alteration in plans we do not yet know, but possibly a report which has just come down, of an attack by the Momunds upon one of the detached forts near Peshawur, and the death of another officer in this attack, may have something to say to it. The 42nd is certainly the most showy looking Regiment I have seen for many a long day; its appearance as it marched off was magnificent."

Another letter says, "The enemy get a licking on Saturday, the 5th, young Bisbee of the Bengal Cavalry, killed. The Governor General's camp breaking up, body guard and all go off immediately." The merchants, our

still prevails in the Turkish telegraph department, it is to be hoped that no difficulty will be raised by the Porte against placing the management of its line from Scutari to Bussorah in the hands of English operators. If necessary, some pressure should be exercised in a matter which affects their own interests as closely as it does ours, and which is too important to be sacrificed to any absurd susceptibility that may be felt on the subject.

It is to be regretted that the same satisfactory result has not attended another negotiation which was conducted simultaneously with this one, and which is of great interest to the commercial world. I allude to the question of the navigation of the Danube, which it was proposed to render perfect by taking in hand the necessary works for clearing the St. George's mouth. This question was considered of sufficient importance to be made the subject of special discussion at the Paris Congress after the Crimean war. Since that time a variety of opinions on the respective merits of the Sulina and the St. George's mouths were put forth, and resulted in a preference being given to the former; and accordingly the necessary works were undertaken and completed, under a commission consisting of delegates from the different Powers interested, with Sir Charles Hartley as their Engineer. Although the end which has been attained is satisfactory, it still leaves the question in an incomplete state, for the works at the Sulina mouth have not, as it was foreseen, succeeded in making the Danube a perfect river, which, there is no doubt, the proposal regarding the St. George's mouth would have achieved. Incomplete, however, as the results obtained may be considered, some idea may be realized of the advantages which have accrued, by the fact that the entire outlay of the works has not exceeded the expense incurred, in one year only, for lightening vessels in the Danube. Considering these important results, and the greater ones which may be realised by the adoption of the St. George's mouth, those persons directly interested in the question have made energetic endeavours in favour of this scheme. Petitions bearing the signature of the merchants in the Danube trade have been forwarded to our Embassy, and under instructions from the Foreign-office was made in the matter. The only Power opposing it is Russia, and the efforts of all the others have been ineffectual to overcome her opposition, which is the more difficult to deal with, because it would seem that the question, when discussed in Paris, was hampered with a proviso requiring a unanimous resolution. The negotiation, therefore, has fallen through. The estimated cost for effecting these works is 300,000£, so that it cannot be said that the scheme was abandoned on account of excessive expenditure. Its failure is to be attributed only to the jealousy of Russia, who has no advantage to reap in the matter. This is another of those cases in which seeing the good accord which prevails among the other Powers in this particular scheme—some legitimate pressure might reasonably be brought to bear to remove an obstacle which involves so many important interests. From the commencement of the negotiations it become evident that although the Turks were not opposed to the scheme they did not take sufficient interest in it to induce them to act with energy and insistance in the matter. They argued moreover, that there are means now for conveying the corn traffic of the Danube to ports in the Black Sea which may render both the Sulina and the St. George's mouths of comparatively small importance. The Kustendjie Railroad is certainly securing a large traffic in this manner over its line from Czernavoda, and it is confidently asserted that it will considerably increase in a short time. The Varna and Rustchuk Railway, which has just been launched, and the works of which are to commence forthwith, will also afford facilities, especially if a good harbour is constructed at Varnai by which a fair portion of the Danube trade may find an easy outlet; but still it is maintained, considering the enormous amount of traffic and its probable further development and extension, that the natural means which are afforded by a safe river navigation should not be neglected; and as the Sulina works have already been productive of such profitable and advantageous results, it is an additional reason for adhering to the original plan regarding the St. George's mouth.

The state of affairs in Syria has not been very satisfactory for some time past. This is more to be attributed to the difficulty of the task in hand than to any special shortcoming on the part of the Government of the Lebanon. Daoud Pasha, the Governor of the Mountain, whose term of office, according to the provisions of the treaty, is about to expire, receives credit for having shown a fair amount of energy in the difficult position in which he was placed, and, although things are certainly not working very satisfactorily, it is a question whether he will not be confirmed in his post for another term. There are several candidates intriguing here for this appointment, but I have reason to believe that their claims will be set aside, and that the present holder will not be disturbed. We have had, from time to time, accounts of collisions between the restless inhabitants of the Mountain and the authority, in which the latter has not always come of victorious. Some refractory Sheikhs are giving considerable trouble to the Government, and after committing depredations take refuge in their mountain retreats, where it is difficult to reach them. It is but right to state that these accounts are often exaggerated. This state of things has been the rule, and not the exception, in Syria for many years past, and if it attacts more attention now it is in consequence of the late tragic events in that province which have so much shaken public confidence that the least hostile manifestation very naturally provokes general alarm and sometimes degenerates into a panic.

It has been decided that the interest on the Consolides shall be paid at Constantinople by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and some disappointment seems to have been felt that an arrangement could not be effected in the same manner for the payment of the interest in London and Paris. It must be noted, however, that this question of the payment of interest is too freely used by speculators for the purpose of affecting the value of these securities. As long as the payment is undertaken by respectable and responsible parties, there can be no ground for serious complaint. It may be inconvenient to holders of these securities in Europe to receive their interest at Constantinople, but then it must not be forgotten that it is purely a local debt, and, consequently, there is no obligation on the part of the Government to deal with it as with a debt contracted in Europe. It is true that they have found large purchasers in European markets, and it may become expedient in time to make arrangements by which they may be assimilated with other Turkish securities; but, in the meantime, let it be understood, whatever the value of the stock may be in other respects, that the question of the payment of interest, as regards locality, cannot affect in any serious manner the interests of the holders, and that any attempt to throw discredit upon them, founded upon this argument, rests upon stock-jobbing considerations which should have no weight. It must be borne in mind that any default on the part of the Turkish Government in regard to these particular securities would be as fatal to their credit, as suspension, or irregularity in the payments of their European liabilities. Of this they are well aware, and there is no reason to suppose that they will show indifference in a question of such vital importance.

Sir Henry Bulwer is availing himself of two months' leave of absence, and is at this moment at Florence. Mr. Erskine is in charge of the affairs of the Embassy in the Ambassador's absence. This is the second time that Mr. Erskine has been called upon to assume the duties of Charge d' Affaires. On both occasions he has discharged them with great credit to himself and satisfaction to those who have had occasion to seek the support and assistance of the British Embassy.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.
TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.,
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qr. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tumbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
C fee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabins.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Macaroons.	German Rusks.
Rataias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A SNUG LITTLE COTTAGE situated in Love Lane Mazagon, to be vacated at the end of the present month by the family of the late Mr. A. B. Boswell Apply to Mr. G. S. GARDINER, care of SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN GELDING 6 years old 15·3 in height, sound, broken in for saddle, temper and paces good, not given to buck jumping. Price Rs. 1,000 to be seen at Mr. Ginger's Stables, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship, 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.
ON SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Old Nagpara, in the Warehouse of Shaw Chuttoorbooj Assurya, by order of Shaw Chuttoorbooj Assurya, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Thacker Khimjee Visram.
About 31,500 Cwt. Linseed, the balance of his agreement.

Business Announcements.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).
CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.
Directors.
Chairman—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.
H. Gamble, Esq. Official Assignee.
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Herbert Giraud, Esq., M. D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Peet, Esq M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay.
With power to add to their number.
Solicitor—G. S. Judge, Esq.
Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Franham.
The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents
Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampar Row.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Judged by the immense demand, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands in the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in various British Colonies, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.
Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.
TESTIMONIAL FROM A NATIVE MEDICAL MAN IN BOMBAY.
Agiara-lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.
DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent *Cough Lozenges* do in Pulmonary Diseases. I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effect, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.
I remain Sir, yours respectfully,
T. KEATING, ESQ. COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.
Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by Treacher & Co., Druggists.
Agents.—D. CARTNER AND Co., Chemists, Meerut; Messrs. Allen, Barnes and Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *harmless to Animal Life*, but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.
SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.
Sold in Packets, and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Take notice; each genuine packet bears the abovenamed address.
Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can how be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.
Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.
OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.
Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,
HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, ex the *Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.
They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.
Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware; such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, &c. &c.
Elegant Frames, for Photographs.
Albums for Carte de Visites.
Violin Bows and Strings.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.
Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also
Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Patterns for Embroideries.
Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper, Weights, Letter Clips, &c.
Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.
Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver, Brass, and Bronze Stands.
Mouldings for Frames, for Pictures and Mirrors.
Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.
Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.
The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.
TERMS—*Cash.*
Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.
38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.
MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,
(Next door to Henderson & Co.)
RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—
Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skeletons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandre Coronets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, and Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.
Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,
HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.
A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and Light Colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c; Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jaconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes,
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored Cloth Cloaks.
White Brilliants "Dorins."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and Sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Acrophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnousses.
White Spanish Lace Burnouses
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls.
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Molair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrinas" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenciennes Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps.
Ca-himere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquets.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in White, and all the Fashionable Colors.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortoise shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Cotteord Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, Fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain-hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Mitts and Gloves.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best makers in London.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolia, Saize, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BREARS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Chaines, Seals, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albums and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	,,	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John James, 338 Strand, London.	,,	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	,,	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	,,	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petse	,,	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Potock	,,	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs.	15 to 30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs.	30 to 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	,,	25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Briar Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.
FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	,,	30
Master Masons' Aprons	,,	15
Do. ,, Sash.	,,	15
Rose Croix Jewels.	,,	10
Gorman Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,,	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	,,	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,,	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,,	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Haugings and case	,,	14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.		

Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.
Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.
To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—FRANCS 8,910,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
3 Do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do. ,, 2·63 ,, ,,
On Demand ..... ,, 2·58 ,, ,,
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

,,	4	do.	2s. 1¼d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 1¼d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 1¼d. ,,
,,	1	do.	2s. 1d. ,,
,,	On demand	do.	2s. 1d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland		do.	2s. 0½d.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.
DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Secur